

CLAIM 32 (Original) A computer system for performing the steps of:

- (a) instantiating a transactional object directly corresponding to a service request;
- (b) instantiating one or more business-related objects;
- (c) associating said business objects with a said service object;
- (d) transporting said service and associated business objects to another computer system.

CLAIM 33 (Original) The system of claim 32, performing the further step of;

filtering said associated business objects to pass only selected attributes or behaviours.

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks. Claim 1 has been amended to clarify the invention. Claims 11 and 22 have been canceled. Claims 1-10, 12-21, and 23-33 remain pending in the application.

In the Office Action dated May 4, 2004, the Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 7-11, and 22-23 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,491,800 to Goldsmith et al. ("Goldsmith"). The rejection of claims 11 and 22 is now moot because those claims were canceled.

Anticipation of a claim requires that each and every element of that claim be disclosed by a single reference. Applicants respectfully traverse the anticipation rejection of claims 1 because Goldsmith does not disclose the steps of "instantiating one or more business-related objects on said first computer system" and "said first computer system associating said business objects with said service object" as required by claim 1.

The Examiner asserted in the office action that the "sub-objects," "other stream object," and "data object" in Goldsmith amount to the one or more business objects of claim 1. See paragraph 6 of the Office Action. The Examiner also asserted that the client node and the server node in

Page 11 of 14

Goldsmith respectively correspond to the first and second computers of claim 1. Id. The Examiner cited Col. 11:17-27; Col. 5:15-32; Col. 16:46-62; and Col. 20:3-7 in support of those assertions.

Claim 1 requires that (a) the business objects be instantiated (b) in the first computer system. By contrast, Goldsmith shows that only the caller object, which allegedly amounts to the service object of claim 1 and not the business object, is instantiated in the client node, the alleged first computer system. Col. 5:15-32. Sub-objects, the alleged business objects, are children of a dispatcher object which is located only in the server node. Col. 5:23-32. Nothing in the cited text suggests that the sub-object is also instantiated in the client node and then transferred to the server node. Consequently, because the sub-objects in Goldsmith are not instantiated in the client node, Goldsmith fails to disclose a business object being instantiated in a first computer system which is the same as that instantiating the service objects.

Regarding the other two objects that allegedly amount to the business objects of claim 1, i.e., the "other stream object" and "data object," Applicants respectfully submit that the cited text from Goldsmith also fails to show that such objects are instantiated in the client node.

Col. 5:21-25 clearly provides that the "service request" is transferred "from a client node directly to a remote server node. . . at the latter [server] node, the dispatcher object. . . extract the remote request, execute the service and, if necessary, return a reply." There is absolutely no association between the caller object and the dispatcher object (or any of its sub-objects) taking place at the client node. Therefore, Goldsmith fails to show a step of "said first computer system associating said business objects with said service object."

For the foregoing reasons, Goldsmith does not disclose each and every element of claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the anticipation rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn and respectfully submit that claim 1 should be allowed. Further, claims 2-6 should also be allowed at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 1.

Each of the independent claims 7, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, and 32 includes two elements corresponding to the two elements discussed above in connection with the allowability of claim 1. Therefore, those claims should be allowed for the reasons set forth above establishing the allowability of claim 1. Further, claims 8-10 should be allowed at least by virtue of their

dependency from claim 7; claim 24 should be allowed at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 23; claim 28 should be allowed at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 27; claims 30-31 should be allowed at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 29; and claim 33 should be allowed at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 33.

Claims 5-6 and 9-10 were rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being rendered obvious by the combination of Goldsmith and U.S. Patent No. 5,937,402 to Pandit et al. ("Pandit"). Obviousness requires that the combination of references teach or suggest all of the elements in the claim being examined. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 5-6 and 9-10 because Pandit fails to cure the deficiencies of Goldsmith pertaining to the two claimed elements discussed above. Those two elements are incorporated by reference into each of claims 5-6 and 9-10.

Like Goldsmith, Pandit fails to disclose (a) the instantiation of both business objects and a service object in a client computer system, and (b) the association of the business objects with the service object - also in the client computer system. Indeed, Pandit does not even employ the terms "client" or "server" and therefore cannot suggest that the objects in Goldsmith be instantiated or associated in any of those particular computer systems. Consequently, the combination of Goldsmith and Pandit does not teach or suggest all of the elements of claims 5-6 and 9-10. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of such claims be withdrawn and respectfully submit that the claims should be allowed.

Claims 12-21 were rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being rendered obvious by the combination of Goldsmith and U.S. Patent No. 5,913,061 to Gupta et al. ("Gupta"). Obviousness requires that the combination of references teach or suggest all of the elements in the claim being examined. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of independent claims 12 and 17 because Gupta fails to cure the deficiencies of Goldsmith pertaining to the two claimed elements discussed above. Those two elements are incorporated by reference into each of claims 12 and 17.

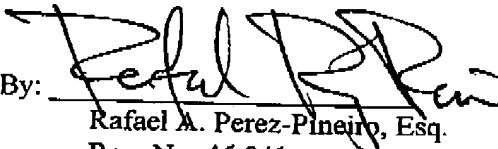
The invention in Gupta only relates to processes that take place in the server side of an information technology system. Therefore, like Goldsmith, Gupta also fails to disclose (a) the instantiation of both business objects and a service object in a client computer system, and (b) the

association of the business objects with the service object - also in the client computer system. Consequently, the combination of Goldsmith and Gupta does not teach or suggest all of the elements of claims 12 and 17. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of such claims be withdrawn and respectfully submit that the claims should be allowed.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 13-16 be allowed at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 12. Still further, Applicants also respectfully submit that claims 18-21 should be allowed at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 17.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants earnestly solicit the expedited allowance of the pending claims. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee(s) necessary to enter this paper and any previous paper, or credit any overpayment of fees to deposit account 09-0468.

Respectfully submitted,

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